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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 4

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, September 13, 1916

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VICTROLA

Why not enjoy that pleasure now. Come in and hear these Victrolas play the latest records.

Victrolas 22.50, 33.50, 53.50, 66.50, etc.

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VULCAN

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We have just received a fresh stock of Saddle and Howarth's Best Leather Belting

Rubber belting, all sizes. Ask about our Extra Power belting; Endless Canvas belting; Packing Threshers Special Weigh beams - 5.00

Grease Cups, Ratchet Grease Cups, Spring Compression Cups Oil Pumps, Tank Pump Hose, Steam Hose, Water Hose, etc.

We have a big stock of the above goods but advise you to get your supplies early.

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We are in a position to loan money on **Good Farm Property**, at 8 per cent. interest.

If you are thinking of buying more land and need money, or if you wish to buy stock, or improve your present holdings and require money to do so.

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VULCAN

ALBERTA

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

If you want to buy a good farm or adjoining land see A. Mitchell and Co, because they have everything for sale that can be bought.

Miss. Edith Mason, of Ensign, was a successful candidate in the recent musical examinations held at Calgary in connection with the London Conservatory of Music. She receives a diploma for the lower division.

Mr. C. D. Mason, of Ensign, is at present on a visit to the coast.

Mr. S. Dymont, owner of the several Dymont farms thruout the district, is paying Alberta his annual visit.

The name of Robert E Love, of Vulcan, again appeared on the casualty list last week. This is the second time that Robert Love has been wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robbie and family moved into their new residence in Vulcan last Saturday.

The harvesting is well advanced throughout Vulcan and surrounding districts. Most of the grain is cut and cutting will practically be finished this week-end. Threshers in all the districts expect to start their work on Monday if the weather keeps fine.

On Tuesday evening of this week rain and a little snow fell, but there was not much of it, and as a good drying wind followed, cutting will be resumed to-day.

HARVESTING ON SUNDAY

EDITOR OF THE ADVOCATE.

DEAR SIR:-

Pursuant to your timely editorial "Harvesting on Sunday," I should like to point out that the Lord's Day Act does take into consideration that usual conditions of national importance arise, and therefore provides a latitude of administration permitting in such crises the operation of Sunday labour. It has yet to be proven that the Act works disastrously to any necessitous industry. The Act is not administered in a fanatical spirit or by any Sabbath Observance organization but as with every statute under the Attorney General's direction.

It is true that any statute must involve inequalities of pressure upon private interests, but it is a mistake to suppose that the Lord's Day Act panders to any class, even if he be a city merchant. His chaffeur or servant, as indeed, any working man, has the right to invoke the law to protect unto him a day of rest, one in seven, and further, the onus of proof is on the employer that the rest-day cannot be Sunday.

So far as religious susceptibilities are concerned with the Act, one must remember that we are a Christian nation. Fundamentally all our statutes are and attempt to interpret the Christian ethic in this complex communal life. There is in the Act no desire, latent or expressed, to coerce any personal religious scruples, but the principle of a Sabbath rest is a tried and true cornerstone of our national life, and this must be kept in mind when, under the plea of national weal, some person or group of persons would set aside the law of the land and so incidentally increase their private profit.

A. R. SCHRAG,
The Manse,
Vulcan, Alberta.

The Rev. Mr. Schrag's letter tends to emphasize the chief point raised in the article to which he refers. Since as he states, the Act takes into consideration unusual conditions of national importance, and is so administered as to allow latitude for the operation of Sunday labour, would it not be fairer to suspend the Act as suggested, rather than leave it to a farmer

Mr. W. G. Kilroe, of Calgary, arrived in Vulcan last Thursday on business connected with his homestead.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits.

Mr. A. Wyndham of Okotoks, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harper last week.

Mr. Claude Terwilliger of Calgary motored into Vulcan yesterday.

Mr. Herbert J. Dufty, of Lomond, has been appointed game guardian.

Have you seen that the Gray Dort car offers you \$25 and a new spring if you break a spring? Try one and see if you can do it.

Mr. and Mrs. Whicher returned from Banff on Friday last.

Mr. Thomas Lawrence and his bride arrived in Vulcan last Thursday.

Mr. Arthur Anderson of Champion was in Vulcan on Friday. He is the district agent for the McLaughlin cars.

Thanksgiving Day this year has been fixed for October the 9th.

Mr. J. G. McLean of Nanton, was a visitor to Vulcan and Reid Hill yesterday.

Dr. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist, will be in Vulcan, Sept. 18th; Champion, 19th; and Carmangay, 20th.

Dr. Lafferty of Calgary was in Vulcan on Saturday on behalf of the Provincial government, enquiring into the typhoid cases in the district.

Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Roberts, Hunt and Watt, High River, was in town on Monday.

The Gray Dort is a farmer's car at a farmer's price. Get one from A. Mitchell and Co.

The Red Cross dance is going to be an event. Be sure to be there.

Have you bought your ticket for the Red Cross dance tomorrow night?

Mass will be celebrated in the Ferrodale school house on Sunday September 17th, at 9-30 a.m., the Rev. Fr. Smith, of High River, officiating.

A CHURCH BUILDING

At last the prospects of a Church building for Vulcan are crystallizing into something like tangible shape. Next Sunday, September 17th, the congregation will vote on a resolution committing themselves to the erection of a Church early this Fall. Subscription lists will be opened up at once. It is hoped that a large attendance will turn out on Sunday evening and that every citizen, no matter what his personal preferences as to religion may be, will support this project, which is of such vital interest and benefit to the community at large.

to decide for himself when his opinion might not coincide with that of the authorities? It would at least obviate anomalies which exist to-day and place the farmer in a position where he would know, instead of having to guess, what his relation to the Act really was. The whole question, of course, is as to whether Mr. Schrag deems the harvest one of national importance, and this he does not state. —Ed. Advocate.

PTE. R. E. LOVE WOUNDED

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Love, of Vulcan, that their son Robert E. Love of the 3rd. C. M. R. is again wounded. Fortunately his injuries this time are not of a serious nature, all that is the matter with him being a slight wound in the right hand. He has been admitted to hospital in France, but expects to be in the firing line very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Love first received intimation of their son being wounded by a telegram from the authorities, but they have also had a letter from Robert himself, and he says that he is not badly wounded and expects to be back in the trenches before he receives an answer to his letter.

The last occasion on which he was wounded was in June when he received wounds from shrapnel in the face and suffered from shock owing to the heavy bombardment.

MARQ. MUNICI. MEETING

The seventh regular meeting of the council of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 127, met at the Lake McGregor School House on Saturday, September 2nd, 1916.

The following councillors being present: Reeve Macomber, Councillors Deitz, Shouldice, Myers and Sinclair being present.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the Secretary write the Conrad Circle Cattle Company, relative to the rebate of the 1913-14-15 taxes on all 29-19-22-4. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Macomber that the Secretary write the Bailiffs at Gleichen and Vulcan, relative to the collection of the 1915 delinquent taxes, the payment of which the Municipality intends to enforce after September 15th, 1916. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Myers that the Municipality assist the Department of Public Works in the placing of the township road between 16-22-4, 16-23-4 and 17-22-4; 17-23-4 in good trafficable condition. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair that Mr. Myers be appointed a committee so interview as many of the members of the council of Local Improvement District No. 128, as possible and solicit their assistance in the construction road between 16-22-23 and 17-22-23. —Carried.

Moved by Mr. Deitz that the following bills be paid:—

E. Synge Elect. Expenses	\$ 8.00
U. M. Deifenbaker	5.00
James McWhinney	8.00
Wallace Hall	8.00
G. L. Macomber	5.00
A. E. Sterling	5.00

RED CROSS WORK TO BE DOUBLED

The Aim of the Alberta Provincial to the Vulcan Committee

The aim of the Alberta Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society is to exactly double the work which was turned out last year. For every pair of socks that was made last year, two are to be made this year, and for every dollar contributed the Society is asking for two dollars.

The following letter has been received from Miss. Pinkham, Hon. secretary-treasurer, of Calgary, by the Vulcan branch:—

"The aim of the Red Cross for its second year of work has been to effect an increase of one hundred per cent increase in its activities; in other words, for every pair of socks knitted during the past year, for every shirt made, for every comforter provided, we aim this year to obtain two, for every dollar contributed last year we hope this year to receive two.

"Our province has done splendidly in regard to both supplies and cash. Supplies are coming in with regularity and in desired quantities, but money is urgently required to purchase medical supplies which we cannot make. It is necessary to collect \$20,000 before the 15th of October if our aim is to be realized.

"Will your branch make a further effort in raising cash contributions which are so urgently needed at the present time?"

The Red Cross dance which is to be held on Thursday of this week has been arranged with a view to carrying out, in part, the appeal of this letter, and it is hoped that everyone will make a hearty response to this very worthy cause.

Thomas Phelan	3.00
C. Houghtellin	35.00
C. Houghtellin Weed Insp.	200.00
Marq. Municip. Stamps	50.00
Municipal News Office Sup.	6.35
Paysheet No. 2, Foreman Chambers	118.50
Paysheets No. 3, Foreman Taggart	251.00
Paysheets No. 4, Foreman Oldfield	571.00
Paysheets No. 5, Foreman Page	214.00
Paysheet No. 5, Foreman Mensinger	95.40

—Carried.
Moved by Mr. Shouldice that this meeting adjourn to meet at the Lake McGregor school house on Saturday, October 7th, 1916, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE

IMPROVED FARMS and RAW LANDS

We have some choice properties on hand. It will pay you to buy your Farm Lands through us.

MONEY TO LOAN. Usual Terms. 8 Per Cent. Interest

Arthur Mitchell & Co. The Leading Real Estate Men

We Can Save You \$

GET YOUR

Hams, Bacon
Boneless Shoulder
4X Brand Lard at

We Buy in Ton Lots

THE 4X MARKET

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Look & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was another pause, and then Hugo said:

"I'm going to tell you a dead secret. Everybody in the house knows it, but as it is really a dead secret it has to be discussed in corners, you know, and I couldn't tell you if we were not out of hearing of anybody."

"It must be an odd sort of secret if everybody knows it," said Lady Emmeline. "I think I won't hear it. I should like to be the solitary exception to the rule."

"You can't be that, because my father and mother don't know it. Nobody dares tell them."

Lady Emmeline was getting curious, in spite of her protests. Hugo seized the chance of her interested glance to blurt out his story:

"There was a robbery committed here last night—a jewel robbery."

"A burglary! How dreadful!"

"Well, as to it being a burglary, I don't know. Anyway, my sister Mamie has lost some valuable pearls. So Finchen's gone up to town about it, and Payne's gone with him."

A cloud, even darker than the one he had expected to see there, settled on the girl's bright face. She had received Lord Eastling's confession of the events on the journey to Paris, and although it would not be true to say that she jumped to the conclusion that Paul Payne was connected with this ugly mystery, she could not help a suspicion that he might know something about it.

"There was a short silence."

"I'm very sorry about it," she said presently, in a low voice.

"So am I. It makes everybody uncomfortable, for a thing like that to happen in a house, doesn't it?"

"Yes. Where's Ursula?"

There seemed to be a link wanting somewhere in the chain of thought that connected these two topics: the loss of the jewels and her sister. But indeed there was not. For Lady Emmeline's mind had passed rapidly from consideration of the fact that Paul and Finchen and Lord Eastling had all gone up to town together about the pearls, to questioning as to Lady Ursula's views and position.

"I think she's gone out with some of the other ladies, electioneering. She's a famous hand. The people love her, wherever she goes. She has just the right way of talking to them, and they can see it's not put on for the occasion, as it is with some of them."

"It was here that she met Paul, wasn't it?" said Lady Emmeline.

"Yes. We can take all the credit for that match."

"She seems quite happy—at present."

"There's a cynical touch about that speech, Lady Emmeline."

She blushed.

"Is there?"

"Oh, I think you're quite right. Marriage is an awful thing, isn't it?"

"Well, it has one advantage; it's not an unavoidable evil," said she.

"Don't you think so?" said Hugo, sitting on the wide window-ledge, and regarding her with interest.

"Why, no. How can it be? If you don't want to marry, nobody can make you."

Hugo heaved a deep sigh, and shook his head so long and so persistently that she wondered whether he would not end by making it ache.

"That's the awful thing about it; it seems so easy to avoid, that you're drawn fatally ever nearer and nearer to the dreadful day when you give up your liberty and your ease and your happiness, and all the while you don't know it because you don't feel it. Even after you've taken the poison, you can still walk about, and smile, and run, and smoke, and hunt, and laugh, and do everything just as if you were safe and sound and whole, so that you haven't a chance of getting free of it, until the fatal moment when you find yourself done for."

He ended by the most dramatic change of voice, and as he uttered the words, he looked down with great interest into her face, to see how she took this eloquent description of the universal fate he deplored.

Lady Emmeline drew herself up, with a slightly averted expression.

"If I were to feel as you do," she said, "I would shut myself up on a desert island. Then you'd be quite safe."

He looked interested.

"You don't feel like that yourself then?"

"Certainly not."

A look of sudden distress passed over Hugo's face.

"Are you engaged?" asked he, quickly.

"Well, what if I am?" asked she, simply.

He stood up, and his manner and tone acquired a sudden touch of stiffness.

"Oh, I am sorry if I've said anything to hurt your feelings," he said.

"You mean that you don't care two straws what I say to you," persisted Hugo, in a still more offended tone.

"No, no. I think I meant only, if I meant nothing, that if I were ever to get married, I don't think I should look at the matter from quite such a gloomy point of view, that's all."

"I wish," said Hugo, "that you would let me have a good talk about this with you, and see if you could make me look at it with your eyes."

Lady Emmeline, however, wanted to get away.

"Very well," said she; "so I will—some other time."

"Why not now?"

"I should like to think it over first, and make it out some sort of an argument."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

"You think you could argue me out of my views?"

"Oh, no! I shouldn't try."

"You don't care what I think about it?"

"No."

Hugo looked very black as he crossed the room with an air of elaborate politeness and opened the door for her.

But then he shut it again.

"What would you do," said he, "if I unavoidable fate condemned you to marry—me, for instance?"

There was a wicked light in Lady Emmeline's eyes, but she looked down quickly.

"Well," she said, "after what you've just told me about your feelings in the matter, I am sure I should be merciful, and I—should give you a revolver and tell you to use it."

"You would tell me to shoot you?"

"Oh, no," said Lady Emmeline, "to shoot yourself, Mr. Jackson."

And she left him wondering whether he thought her the nicest girl he had ever met, or only the most provoking.

Lady Emmeline did not see her sister till luncheon time, when she found her grave and rather depressed. But Lady Ursula would not admit that she was unhappy, and indeed she found so much to do that she had no time to dwell upon her anxieties, whatever they might be.

The dinner hour had been altered to suit the meeting, to which they were all to be taken in cars and carriages, before eight o'clock.

Lady Ursula was particularly curious to see Lady Creslow, having noted the change in her husband's countenance when he heard the name, and being sure that he must have met the lady before.

Lady Ursula could not but look forward with curiosity to the meeting between Paul and this lady, about whom she had heard a great deal.

It seemed that Lady Creslow, who was now well advanced in middle age, had proved a most brilliantly successful manager of the estates of her invalid husband, and that neither his state of health nor the accident which had deprived her son of his reason, had availed to quench the spirit of the dauntless woman.

She took an active part in politics, also, and was herself a good speaker.

But a disappointment awaited Lady Ursula, for late in the afternoon she got a telegram from Paul to say that he would not be back till the following morning, and Mrs. Oare-Jackson came to the same effect from Lord Eastling.

There was much lamentation over the loss of two such ardent supporters of the Cause, and much discussion of the possible reasons for their breach of faith. And there was quite a rush for the Honourable Almeric Finchen, when he returned to Oare Court by himself late in the afternoon.

(To be continued)

Railwaymen Stand For This?

Willie finally persuaded his aunt to play train with him. The chairs were arranged in lines, and he issued his orders.

"Now you be the engineer and I'll be the conductor. Lend me your watch and get into the cab."

Then he hurried down the platform, time-piece in hand. "Pull out there, you red-headed, pie-faced jay!" he shouted.

"Why, Willie!" his aunt exclaimed in amazement.

"That's right, chew the rag," he retorted. "Pull out. We're five minutes late already."

Willie's parents had to forbid his playing down by the tracks.

The War and French Industries.

It is impossible to realize or estimate the extent of the industry effort of the war to meet the demands imposed upon her by the requirements of the army. Old factories have changed their wares, and consequently their machinery. Others have been created entirely, with or without Government sanction, in order to replace by national industry certain goods formerly imported from Central Europe. Women have replaced the men called up to the colors. In short, as by the touch of a magic wand, the towns of Central and Meridional France, yesterday hushed in a monotonous existence, have today doubled their population and become the centres of methodical and sustained activity.—London Chronicle.

The government of New Zealand is building a five-mile tunnel at a cost of almost \$5,000,000 to give close connection between the east and west coasts of South Island.

A county vicar advertised for an ineligible to make himself useful, etc., in his grounds and garden. A likely candidate turned up and, after being questioned upon several points, the vicar said to him: "You know, we are all vegetarians here, and if I engage you I should like you to conform to our rules. Could you?" The applicant entered into a brown study, and then at last replied: "I think so, sir. But I should like to ask an important question first. Do you reckon beer a vegetable?"

The production of nitrate of soda, in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

"We should love our fellow men."

"Yes," replied Mr. Crowther, "and mebbe we ought to go a step further than that, an' try to be worthy of one another's affections."—Washington Star.

Tenacity of British Seamen

Captain Commands With Uniform in Ribbons

Now that there has been ample time for many of the wounded sailors in the Jutland naval battle to review and recount their experiences we are in a better position to reverse the spirit of the navy that overcame the stealth of the enemy.

A petty officer gives a thrilling narrative of the "hottest moment" on board his own ship.

"At my own gun," he says, "we fired only one round, as after the first shot the gun was put out of action, and of the gun's crew two were killed and two wounded, I myself getting peppered in the legs with bits of shrapnel."

"I tried to reload and fire, but found it was useless. I then went to the gun next mine, but it was in a worse state, every man being killed. As I turned away one poor fellow (a reserve man, about 50) asked me, 'Look, Tosh, what the Germans have done to me,' and before I could answer him he jumped into the sea. Poor chap, both his arms had been shot off. I stumbled over a young lad, who said, 'Give me a flag till I am put straight.' Someone gave him a cigarette and lit it for him, and after taking a puff or two he sank back dead. I saw his legs were all right, but he had been shot in the stomach and his legs were paralysed. I noticed that the conning tower, bridge, and steering gear had been blown away by a huge shell."

"Our captain had a wonderful escape, I saw him giving orders, as coolly as though we were at battle practice. In his shirt sleeves, his coat having been torn into ribbons with shrapnel and the force of the explosives."

"During this confusion our steering gear all gone and our boat practically helpless, we came into collision. I was pitched into the sea, and found myself, when I came to, being kept afloat by my life waistcoat and lifebelt. After an anxious time in the water I was picked up by the Sparrowhawk."

"While on board the Sparrowhawk we had a crowded existence. It would be about three a.m., when a German submarine came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought it was all up with us. We got our only two remaining guns to bear on her; before we could fire she turned tail and nipped away under water."

"Soon after this we picked up a craft, with twenty-seven men on her, belonging to the Tipperary, with a sub-lieutenant swimming by its side, as the raft would have capsized with his additional weight. He had swam with one hand clutching the ropes hanging round the raft for some hours, but was in better condition than several of the men taken off the raft who had suffered from the cold and exposure, some of them having practically no clothing."

"We had great difficulty in bringing some of them round. We were much amused with one of the men, who, dressed in a piece of serge round his loins, was anxiously drying a number of £1 Treasury notes which he had saved, explaining to us that he was to be married on his next leave, and that he hoped they would not be spoilt. To his great relief they dried out all right, and then he was able to take an interest in his own miraculous escape."

Opening the Land

Winnipeg Tribune.—Many returning English soldiers are to engage in agricultural pursuits if the recommendations should be adopted in the report of the Department Committee appointed by the British President of the Board of Agriculture "to consider the settlement or employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged soldiers and sailors."

The committee recommends that land be acquired and that any returned soldier or sailor be allowed to settle thereon. The land will not be sold. The Government will retain title and lease to settlers. A Board of Agriculture is to supervise carrying out of the plan. It will give an agricultural education to settlers needing it, and employ the men at prevailing wages pending the time when they become self-sustaining.

Britain Exonerated.

The Socialist manifesto circulated in Germany says: "War is the crime. The starvation plan is only the consequence of this crime."

That relieves England of its reproach.

What shall be said of the reproach to Germany in the fact that, as the manifesto asserts, "all food in the occupied territory was requisitioned?"

Germany took the food of those whom it conquered, allowed them to be supported by the world's charity, and made those thus supported work at the point of the bayonet. When before did the world know such war, or such insults to the supreme law?—New York Times.

The women in the service of their country in a thousand and one ways will not be overlooked by the British government. It has been decided to strike a medal for women who distinguish themselves apart from those given for meritorious work as nurses.

Eight-year-old Ted was giving an enthusiastic account of a new neighborhood club and the list of officers.

"And what office do you hold?"

"Oh, I am the Member!" answered Ted, proudly.

Hens on the Farm

A Very Good Showing From a Flock of Two Hundred

Farm poultry is not given half the consideration due to it. Comparatively few farmers take their hens seriously. They are regarded only as a side line for the women folk to trifle with and to furnish raw material for breakfast and an occasional dinner.

As a matter of fact, the farm income can be materially increased by proper consideration of the hen coop. Two hundred per cent. is a good rate of interest and a hen will easily pay that to her owner for all money invested in her.

Three years ago in one of the eastern provinces a farmer's wife decided that she was going to have an income of her own apart and independent of all masculine interference.

She looked about for an opportunity where energy and brains could be converted into cash and finally decided to try chickens.

Of course, a dozen or so were always to be seen scratching about the yard or the garden. They were a nondescript lot, of various colors, ages and sizes. Each hen hustled for herself, laid an egg when she felt like it, often in some almost inaccessible place where it was never found, and contributed to the family wealth nothing except the beauty of her presence.

The farmer's wife in question determined to change this. She procured a good book on poultry and studied the situation from all sides.

The result was that last year the farm carried a flock of two hundred hens, all pure-breds. About sixteen hundred and sixty dozens of eggs were sold at an average price of seven cents. This netted about \$200. Besides this poultry was sold during the year to the value of \$115, and the value of the flock was increased by \$40. This gives a total of \$435.

On the other side of the ledger we have the following statement:

Feed, \$113; new corkscrews, \$8.40; oyster shells, \$1.80, making a total of \$122.40.

Subtracting the two totals we have a net profit of \$512.60.

No account is taken of the labor, because, as the owner said, if she had not been looking after the hens she would have been doing something else.

Aside from this no count was made of the eggs consumed during the year, or of the fries, roasts and stews which formed the basis of many a savory dinner. Neither was account taken of the fertilizer produced.

By more attention to details this woman could have increased her income considerably. Many times the \$180 should have been spent for oyster shells. Two hundred hens will sometimes consume that amount in two or three months if given the opportunity.

The World Cataclysm

Not the War That the Kaiser Wanted.

We are fully convinced that the present war is certain to deepen and intensify the feeling of mankind against all war. There are already visible elements of accumulating exasperation of war which it will only need the coming of peace to cause to burst out into demonstration such as the world has never seen. These elements are manifold. We see them in the unspeakable and almost unendurable human misery which the war has brought. We see them in the appalling sense of loss and waste of the most precious things on earth—needless loss and waste, as the bitter reflection is. We see them in the terrible reactions of war upon the very devotees of war. It is not necessary to credit all the stories about Admiral von Tirpitz being made sleepless and haunted by the brave young men whom he had sent to a torturing death beneath the sea. But if they were true they would only repeat, in their way, the experiences which made even the Iron Duke blanch after Waterloo. We know that such a cold-blooded and professional viciousness of war as Major Morait has had wrung from him a moan of grief over the thousands of German and French soldiers perishing in front of Verdun. And we know that the Kaiser himself has been so cut to the heart by the crippling of a whole generation in Germany that he has read out: "I swear that I did not wish this war!" No; none of them wished this war. As Mr. Oliver writes in "The Ordeal of Battle," Austria did not wish what has happened in consequence of her ultimatum to Serbia; nor Germany what has come about as a result of her backing of Austria, and so on. What was wanted was a little war or a short war, not all the tremendous cataclysm which has almost overwhelmed the earth.—New York Evening Post.

The British Meat and Allied Trades have presented the Red Cross Society of Great Britain with a cheque for \$250,000—the result of a little effort that they organized with the object of encouraging the noble work of the society.

A man can explain most everything, satisfactorily to his wife except why it is impossible for him to come home to dinner.—Detroit Free Press.

Various alterations had been made in the interior of a church in Scotland, and the minister made a tour of inspection. "What do you think of the improvements, Thomas?" he asked the pew opener. "Improvements!" exclaimed Thomas, in disdain. "They're no improvements at all. Whaur are ye gaun tae pit the folk?"

"Oh!" said the minister, "we have abundance of room, Thomas, considering the size of the congregation."

"That's a very weel the noo," replied the pew opener, "but what will we dae when we get a popular minister?"

—Tit-Bits.

Editor—Betty is such a talker I positively couldn't get a word in edgeways.

Ethel—Oh, that's because you let her get the first start.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves, says Farm and Dairy. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains.

The Ministry of Munitions, France, has officially stated, in refutation of German reports, that, up to the present, France has not yet used any shells manufactured in the United States.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the lot opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Control of Weeds

There is No Easy Way to Get the Best of Weeds

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light and plant food.

They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that looks as if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified.

If nobody on the farm can do so, it should be sent away either to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa, or to the Agricultural Department of the Family Herald for identification and information concerning its control.

Among the commonest corn field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet, which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious weed except when wet weather in June prevents the corn from being cultivated.

Smart weed has much the same habits as foxtail. Like foxtail, too, it is a serious weed in wet cornfields and gardens.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed; these live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land hoe must be used as a cultivator cannot be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or push hoe is an invaluable article for this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about ten times as much fight in them as the common annual weeds.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough, you can kill them. When these weeds are in corn land the only thing to do is to cultivate frequently and then hand hoe several times. It really takes too much work to get the best of this kind of weed in corn. A better scheme oftentimes is to put such land in alfalfa or pasture. Frequent mowing is hard on them.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed, and buckhorn are the common weeds of this type. In alfalfa blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

Newfoundland and Canada.

The Christian ministry cannot settle the policy. It is dependent upon the voters. They, it is said, are much more inclined to favor the merger than they were twenty years ago. Memories of past strife with Ottawa have faded away. Where scars were left there is much better feeling than there used to be. Canada is not so much under suspicion of being pro-United States as she was then. Her record in the "great war" has convinced Newfoundland, as perhaps nothing else could have done, that the Canadian is loyal to London, and to all that city symbolizes in any plan for imperial federation and unification. St. John's wants the closest sort of relations with the financial centres of Montreal and Toronto, so that Newfoundland's resources may be developed. Thus it is that already the press of Canada and of the Colony is busy debating a merger, in which Newfoundland would surrender its autonomy and become a province of a federated dominion.—Christian Science Monitor.

Various alterations had been made in the interior of a church in Scotland, and the minister made a tour of inspection. "What do you think of the improvements, Thomas?" he asked the pew opener. "Improvements!" exclaimed Thomas, in disdain. "They're no improvements at all. Whaur are ye gaun tae pit the folk?"

"Oh!" said the minister, "we have abundance of room, Thomas, considering the size of the congregation."

"That's a very weel the noo," replied the pew opener, "but what will we dae when we get a popular minister?"

—Tit-Bits.

Editor—Betty is such a talker I positively couldn't get a word in edgeways.

Ethel—Oh, that's because you let her get the first start.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves, says Farm and Dairy. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains.

The Ministry of Munitions, France, has officially stated, in refutation of German reports, that, up to the present, France has not yet used any shells manufactured in the United States.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the lot opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

Why Aren't You Happy?

Life in the Small Town or on the Farm Should be one of Contentment.

This question is addressed particularly to many girls in small towns and on farms who have the blessed privilege of fresh air and abundant food, faithful friends, and a definite future. Why aren't you happy? One answer is that you do not understand how well off you are. How should you, since you have not lived in the city, and have no experience with which you can contrast your present good fortune? Your idea of the city is drawn at secondhand from what you have read and heard; you have unconsciously selected only what you liked and ignored the rest.

You may say that you know of a case where a girl went to the city, got well-paid work, advanced further until she was in business for herself, and is now making a good income. Or you may tell of a girl who soon after she reached the city, married a man receiving a good salary, and she comes home for visits wearing beautiful clothes and having a very sophisticated air. These cases are the exception and you do not know the price the two girls have paid for their success. But this aside, ask yourself if you have the alert, shrewd brain, the intense power of concentration, the quick grasp, the unshakable perseverance that will win you success in business. Ask yourself if you have the charm and beauty which might attract a well-to-do husband; also remind yourself of how much the element of chance enters in meeting a man whom you would care to marry, and who would care to marry you.

How can you be happy? By making yourself like your life just where it is. You can do this by dwelling on your advantage and ignoring what else you might wish you had. As you practise happiness it will grow; you will give and gain love unceasingly, than which there can be no greater blessing.—From the Woman's World for August.



Britain's Task

British Navy Has Been the Strong Right Arm of the Allies.

Much ill-judged criticism of England's part in the war would never have been uttered had the critics taken the pains to acquaint themselves with the facts. In the first place, the most obvious sphere of English action at the beginning of the conflict was the sea. Her army was small in comparison with the armies of her neighbors, but she had a powerful navy, and it had been, fortunately, mobilized in home waters. Thus it was able to shut the German fleet in its own ports, to drive German commerce from the ocean, and to insure the safe transport of troops. The last-named task was so essential in the success of the allied operations on land that it is no exaggeration to say that its fulfillment averted an irreparable disaster.

More than she did then England could not have been expected to do. She had neither the men nor the munitions. Thus the burden of the fight on the west front inevitably fell on France. That was her allotted duty, and nobly she performed it. Yet it must not be forgotten that the English and Belgian troops, though unable to clear Belgian soil of the Germans or to hold the important port of Antwerp against an overwhelming force, nevertheless held the coast from Calais. — From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Wrist Watches

To soldiers and sailors, wrist watches easily read, and quickly visible are of vital necessity. Time plays an important part in advance or retirement, and also in gun-firing. Celluloid faces are too inflammable, the metal grill over the face a hindrance and a closed hunting case a nuisance. British makers have now produced a clear unbreakable glass crystal and are working day and night to supply the urgent demand for military watches.

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?"
"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT
and RECREATION
Worn by every member
of the family



SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

GOLD WATCH
FREE

In this puzzle you use four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A magnificent watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. **SEND NOW!**

"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.),
59, Cornwallis St., London, N.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For \$25. we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Responsibilities of Germany in Poland

Under an International Obligation to Respect Life and Property.

To the Polish societies of Chicago, with their heartbreaking story of conditions in Poland under the German occupation, where "practically every child under seven years of age had died of starvation" President Wilson replied that he had done all that he could possibly do.

He has appealed to the British and German governments "to make concessions and allow this humane thing (of feeding Poland) to be done." The British Government has offered to let food contributions go through the blockade under guarantees that they would not be diverted to military uses, and that the central powers in return would look after the starving populations of the Balkan States they occupy. Germany has declined to give any such guarantees.

It is, therefore, Germany's attitude which invites the attention of the humane world in respect to starving Poland. Germany, as the conqueror and occupier of Poland, is under international obligations therein to "protect life and property"—we quote from a recognized authority.

Germany is not protecting life in Poland. It is letting the life even of little children starve away into death, as these Polish societies tell the President. Germany is shirking a primary obligation of the conqueror in conquered territory, and it is not willing to assume even a part of the obligation, as in Serbia, in order that foreign charity, with the help of the enemy, may relieve it of that obligation in Poland.

Conquest imposes responsibilities commensurate with its gains to the conqueror. No civilized nation can evade the one while clinging to the other, and claim recognition as such. But as in Belgium, so now in Poland. The appeal of humanity for Poland lies in the direction of Berlin, and no other.—From the New York World.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

"What is your idea of a political leader?"
"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Automobile and the Newspaper
No one thing has been such a factor in popularizing the automobile as newspaper advertising. It has been the one great force that has made of the automobile business what it is today. It has spread the story of the automobile to the most remote corner. From an unknown factor of a few years back, advertising has proved to the farmer that he can't afford to be without one. It has shown the tired business man that his car is a pleasant bridge between home and office, and the doctor's "buggy" is now almost a curiosity.

Millions have been spent in spreading this knowledge; yet it has returned the automobile builder a hundred-fold, and because this advertising has created a market where none existed before, the price of cars has steadily dropped, while the quality has constantly increased.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

The Avalanche as Italy's Enemy
The worst of dangers in some of the Alpine stations, worse even than the Australian cannon, the great 305's and 420's which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was and is the avalanche. The indications of coming movement, for which the mountaineer is ever on the watch are no longer perceptible; and at a moment when all seems calm the avalanche will thunder down and sweep men and guns away or bury them fathoms deep.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," states an artillery Colonel.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"Now we will say your mother bought three dozen of oranges, the dealer's price being thirty cents a dozen. How much money would the purchase cost her?"

"You can never tell," answered Harry, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"

During a lesson on the good Samaritan, the scholars were asked why the Priest and the Levite passed by on the other side.

"Because they saw the man had already been robbed," was one prompt and uncharitable reply.—London Notes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement." "Did she say that?" "She certainly did." She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."



For Preserving, Use LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.
"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavor of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—at all dealers.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL. 278

Wool Exhibit

This Exhibit is Being Shown at All The Leading Exhibitions

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which was presented at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, farmers were given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch. The attendants in charge are G. McCrimmon, assisted by T. W. Sexsmith.

The object of the exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wool should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matter as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of agriculture, the Live Stock Branch offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dippings fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twine, showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of shearing wool while damp, or permitting it to become damp while in the storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Two large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photographs of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocks are included in the exhibits.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to Sheep Breeders' Associations, by supplying them with purebred rams free.

"Can't you help me a little, mister?" whined the mendicant. "I'm trying to raise the price of a ticket to Woppykasook. I've got a brother-in-law there, and—" "Out of consideration for your unfortunate relative," replied J. Fuller Gloom, "I will not give you a cent."

Germany Must Be Crushed.
There will never be peace in Europe until the German army is utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date. What must be crushed, if Europe is ever again to know security, is not the stomachs of the German people, but their belief in the invincibility of their own arms. If Germany surrenders today as the result of domestic famine, what would be the spirit in which her people entered upon peace? They would say, and with some justice: "We nearly took Paris, and we hold the best industrial districts of France, we have run Russia out of Poland, crushed Serbia and Belgium, and hacked our way to the near East. All we have to do next time to win is to ensure our own food supply for a three years' war—and that can be easily done."

New Grain Company Record

Str. W. Grant Morden, of The Canada Steamship Line Loads 500 Cars of Wheat

The Steamer W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, set up a new record on her last trip down the lake, when she cleared from Port Arthur with 490,725 2-3 bushels of wheat.

Captain Neil Campbell received the entire consignment from the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur. The cereal transported on the "Morden" would be equivalent to ten trains of fifty cars of wheat each, and the cargo weighed in the vicinity of 15,000 tons.

This is said by shipping men to constitute a record-breaking performance. The largest shipment handled previously, it is asserted, was by the "Snyder, Jr." when 470,000 bushels of wheat was carried. The "Snyder," however, is an American vessel. The "Morden" sailed from Port Arthur July 10th.

What We Need in Food.
Calcium, phosphorus and iron are more likely than any other minor nutrients to be lacking in human diets. On this account special interest attaches to their occurrence in food.

Calcium is especially abundant in milk, and is also contained in considerable quantities in eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

Phosphorus is abundant in milk, eggs, nuts, peas, beans, and such cereal products as contain the outer seed coats.

Iron is found in largest quantities in beef, eggs, beans, peas, green vegetables (especially spinach), and in the outer seed coats of the cereals.

The foods which are poorest in minerals are polished rice, pearl hominy, white flour, bolted corn meal, and other cereal foods which lack the outer seed coats.—From the New York Daily Telegram.

SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They gripe, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

Over two hundred students of the University of Saskatchewan have enlisted, and two hundred students of the University of Alberta are either in the trenches or on the way there.



EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

The Selkirk Tunnel

Huge Undertaking of The C.P.R. is Nearly Complete

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snow-sheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be \$12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between \$25,000,000 and \$35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C. P. R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R. since its inception, has spent over \$200,000,000 in the development of the West.

A bold, unsubdued citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?"

He looked over the table and said gloomily, "I'd like to know what for?"

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and is a daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Of slender build and with small features and dark hair, the Duchess invariably wears the quietest-looking gowns.

There are 22,946 uninterned enemy aliens in Great Britain, of whom 6,756 are men of military age, exempted from internment. The figures are official. Nine of the latter are in the employ of the Deutsche Bank of the City of London. The authorities claim that surveillance of the bank enables them to gain information that otherwise would not be obtainable.

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And How to Feed
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TUBERCULOSIS, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR,
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TRY NEW DRUGS (LATER) FORMERLY, EASY TO TAKE.
LASTING CURE. SAFE AND PAINLESS.

DEAFNESS IS MISERY
I know because I was Deaf and had Head
Noises for over 30 years. My valuable
Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing
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ideas for you. They are Tiny Megaphones.
It is for you, when you are Deaf, that you
cannot be seen when you work. Easy to put
in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Com-
forts." "Terrible." Write for Booklet and
any sworn statements of how I recovered
my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
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Wood's Phospholine.
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole
nervous system, makes new blood
in old veins. Cures Nervous
Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency,
Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the
Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six
for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all
druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of
price. Never purloined mailed free. THE WOOD
MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

No Pilgrimages to Mecca This Year
A sidelight upon the war, or its effect on the western bank of the Red Sea, where the Mohammedan's Holy Place is located, is shown in the disposition of Indian devotees to postpone their intended pilgrimages to Mecca. It seems that in Medina and Haj the price of living is all but prohibitive. A sack of flour that cost \$3 two years ago now cannot be purchased under \$15. Last year only 2,000 pilgrims from India visited Mecca as against an average of 15,000. Then there is no British Consul at Jeddah, and exchange of money has become an impossibility.

"Jack!"
"Yes?"
"Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

"I wonder why Alice has remained a miss?"
"Because she failed to make a hit."

Proper Oiling Saves Money

THE right oil in the right place means less money for lubrication and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a large number of farm lubricants—each exactly suited for its special use. Here are some of them:—

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.

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Real Estate Agents
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Heavy & Light
See our new stock
Prices are Right
Harness Repairing
neatly and promptly
done

T. J. Butler

Richardson Block, Vulcan, Alta.

WATCH REPAIRING

I have been ap-
pointed agent for
D. E. Black & Co.,
the well known Cal-
gary jeweler.

Ask for repair price list

D. C. JONES
Vulcan, Alberta

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eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must
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The Duration Of The War.

Madame de Thebes, a French clairvoyant who evidently has some standing on account of her former prognostications regarding the war and other matters of national importance, has recently favoured the waiting world with a prophecy to the effect that the war will end this year.

Mme de Thebes does not stand alone in the realm of prophecy regarding the termination of the war, but as she does not pin herself down to a definite date for the conclusion of hostilities, she tactfully evades the pitfalls into which many of her contemporaries have floundered.

But, apart from these esoteric conclusions, the question that is arising for discussion among many of the thinkers of belligerent and neutral countries, is how long it will be possible for Germany to hold out against the double stream which is slowly but surely bearing more forcibly against her. Not only are the conditions 'on the map' going against her, but from various sources comes news of internal troubles brewing within Germany's borders. The result of Germany's failure at Verdun has been Roumania joining the Allies and Greece stands upon the threshold of a similar committal, doubtless influenced by the same cause. This has entirely reversed the situation in the Balkans compared with what it was a month ago, and the German chancellor may ask the German people to look at the war map as he will, the Balkan situation has caused a considerable depression throughout the country, and German eyes cannot much longer remain blind to the essential facts of their position at the present time. Bethmann-Hollweg has also intimated that the submarine warfare is to be abandoned. This may be the result of British naval activity, but it nevertheless contains a bid for neutral sympathy. The removal of von Falkenhayn to make room for von Hindenburg is but another move to re-assure the people by bringing their idol to the front once again.

Now all these indications point to two things: the growing weakness of Germany from the standpoint of military power and morale, and this again leads to certain defeat. As soon as they are recognized throughout Germany the war will be over, but when they will be recognised depends on how long Prussian Junkerism will be strong enough to persuade the German people 'that things are not what they seem.'

The Example of Prohibition in Alberta

Mr. W. F. Gold, who is attached to the Attorney General's department as an inspector for the province for the new Liquor Act, has stated that throughout the province the new Act is working smoothly and beyond expectations from the viewpoint of its being a success. From everybody, businessmen and farmers alike, there comes the same note of approval for the result of prohibition throughout the province, and there is no doubt that prohibition has worked wonders in advancing the business and social condition of Alberta.

Turning to the province of British Columbia where the fight for a dry province is at present going on, one cannot but be

amused at the wily old advertisements with which the liquor interests of the province are flooding the newspapers. Our B. C. exchanges are full of the same old sieve-like arguments one remembers so well in connection with our own campaign in this province, and through them all there runs the same senseless arguments as to why the people of British Columbia should support booze and beggary in preference to prohibition and prosperity. And doubtless a certain proportion of the voters will 'fall' for this twaddle, but in the main it is rather to be expected that the voters, wanting a concrete example of how prohibition really works, will look to Alberta. And if they do this, prohibition in British Columbia wins.

The Manitoba Trial

After dragging on for six weeks the trial of Sir Rodmond Roblin and two other persons in connection with the Manitoba parliament buildings ended in a fizzle last Tuesday, the jury being discharged because they could not agree, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The case has been put over to the fall Assizes, but as to whether there will be a second trial rests on the decision of the Attorney General's department.

The case is one which has caused a vast amount of interest throughout Canada generally, and the result was not unforeseen by a great many. In a trial of a political nature such as this was anyone who expected a jury of mixed political convictions to agree looked for the impossible; politics are too strong. And so an interesting point is raised in regard to the trial of political offenders in the future. Obviously a jury is unworkable, and the decision might well be left to the judge.

Notes

Canada's debt stands at double of what it was at the beginning of the war. In justice to many of us it is only fair to point out that it is not our fault that we cannot say the same.

"Die at your posts rather than yield," was the recent exhortation of the Kaiser to his troops on the Somme front. As yet there is no confirmation of the rumour that the Emperor will aid them in doing it.

"Hindenburg in the west" says a headline in a daily newspaper. In well informed circles in London and Paris it is expected that it will not be long before he is 'up in the air.'

"A slip of the tongue is often more serious than a slip of the foot" says a sapient exchange. The office boy says it all depends on what you are wearing.

The Allies are said to be discussing peace terms even more drastic than were ever before thought of. Opinion among the German soldiers is generally to the effect that they cannot be any more drastic than an Allied bombardment.

Bulgarians have conducted air raids over the Roumanian towns of Bucharest, Ploesti, Kustenje, Piatra, Naemtzu and Bechet. We sympathize with our Allies, but really, if they will give their towns such names, what else can they expect?

Alberta is expected to raise half a million dollars for the Patriotic Fund this year. Quite right too, but the trouble is that that amount will be raised by people who pay over and over again, while many of the people in the province never subscribe a red cent towards the worthy cause.

The treaty providing for the purchase from Denmark, by the United States, of the Danish West Indies was ratified by the Senate on Thursday night. Germany is evidently not to be consulted in the matter despite the latter's dream of Teutonizing the world.

Harvesters!

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY YOUR

Sox Overalls Blankets
20c to 40c 1.35 2.25 to 4.50

AT

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN, -:- ALBERTA

Land Titles Act. Application No. M510

Advertisement

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond, in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 30th day of September, 1916, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, namely:

The South-East Quarter of Section Thirty-Two (32), in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty (20), West of the Fourth Meridian, containing One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, more or less, as same is described in Certificate of Title of the said land registered in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District at Calgary, as 6241, reserving unto His Majesty, His successor and assigns all mines and minerals, and the right to work the same.

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save any seed grain liens that may be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situate about seven miles from the Village of Lomond, and that the land is black loam with clay sub-soil.

There is on the property about two miles fencing with two strands wire.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Herbert J. Maber, Vulcan, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1916.

Approved A. T. Kinnard, Deputy Registrar.

HERBERT J. MABER,
Vendor's Solicitor.

To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jannison, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

FOR SALE—Store fixtures: \$125 10 ft show case, \$45 5 ft. show case, \$160 Toledo Computing scale, \$25 platform scale, \$65 Pitner gas lights and tank, \$80 McCasky register, \$60 cash register and \$125 safe. All to be sold at a big reduction and on instalments if desired. Apply to Hans Rue, Champion.

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

L. F. Dawson, N. G.
W. F. Bradin, Sec'y.

ROYAL CAFE

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Clarence Davis Auctioneer

Live Stock and Farm
Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta
See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or
Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

PHONE M6418

Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, \$1
Double Room, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Queen's Hotel

B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Proprietor
8th Ave. and 2nd St. East
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Weekly and Monthly Rates
All Outside Rooms

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

AUCTIONEER

H. E. ELVES
Provincial Licence
P. O. Box No. 51 Vulcan
AND LOMOND

Miss Rinehart

Obstetrical Nurse
PHONE: CHAMPION R602

PETER GILLESPIE

Suits Made to Measure
French Dry Cleaning

VULCAN, ALBERTA

J. A. BISHOP

Painter and Paperhanger
Apply to International Warehouse, Vulcan, Alberta

Before You Buy Your

Machinery and TWINE

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson

These bear Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

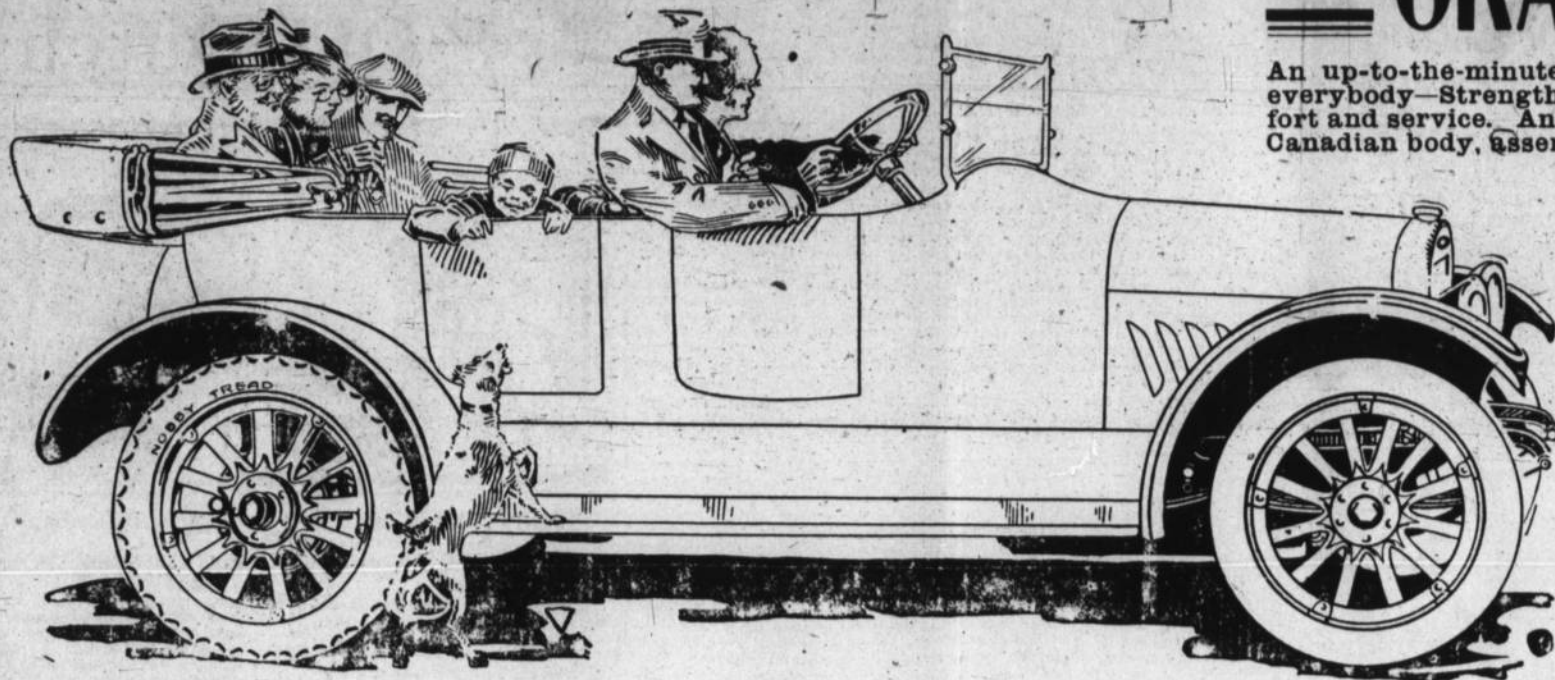
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. -64388

The Farmer's Car Here



The GRAY DORT

An up-to-the-minute car at a price to suit everybody—Strength, Power, Luxury, Comfort and service. An American engine with a Canadian body, assembled in Chatham, Ont.,

by the GRAY CAMPBELL BUGGY CO.

Light duty charges and small profits, which enable you to buy this car at practically cost. A powerful 4-cylinder motor, 33 h.p., 30 x 3 1-2 tires extremely light on gasoline and oil, up-to-date conveniences and beautiful lines.

90 Days Guarantee

26 per cent. discount, and a new spring if you break one. Repairs obtainable in Vulcan, Lethbridge or Calgary.

Price Only \$960.00

F. O. B. Vulcan
Terms Considered if
Required

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO., District Agents.

Order Early for Delivery

Threshermen!

Tank Pumps and Tank Pump
Hose, Steam, Hard Rubber
Suction Hose

Garden Hose Belting, Extra
Power Belting, something
new for feeders and blowers,

Weigh Beams \$5.00

All kinds of Oils and Greases
Steam Gauges, Lubricators, Oil
and Grease Cups, Liquid and
Stick Belt Dressing, Belt Lacing
cut and in sides, raw hide and
tanned

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta

Threshermen's Headquarters

—For—

Tents, Gloves, Dishes
Lagging, Canvas, Packing
Lace Leather, Tank Hose
Horse Blankets, Leather
Belting, Rubber Belting
Endless Belting, Etc.

A Large Stock Always on Hand

IRVINGS, Limited

SEED GRAIN & POTATOES

By instructions of the Honourable Minister, of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and

spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs) white oats (about 4 lbs) barley (about 5 lbs) and field peas (about 5 lbs). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples

of about 3 lbs will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of

seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write, post free, to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-day --Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its

marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

NERVILINE

Timothy's Effect on Land

Old Notion That It Actually Improved the Soil Not Substantiated

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly, because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land, would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two and five-tenths pounds per acre for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurried into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorial camps after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself. Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

According to Signs

"Little Johnnie is rather cross this morning," said the doctor, "but then that is a good sign. It shows that he is convalescing."

"According to that," said Johnnie's mother, "my husband must be recovering from a severe illness. There's just no living with that man."—Exchange.

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person,"
says Mrs. Hamilton.

New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute.

My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, it is not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1118

Light Beers

Beer Said to Contain Three Poisons, and is Not Such a Harmless Drink.

The Pioneer is doing a great public service in sounding a note of warning against the insidious danger which threatens our long-fought-for prohibition of the liquor traffic. I hope the following from that paper will be taken to heart by all friends of temperance.

"For years the liquor traffic has been preaching beer-drinking. The distillers do not raise any objection to this. They know that beer drinking develops an alcoholic appetite, that demands stronger beverages. They know that the disgraceful and lying statements by which beer men have been endeavoring to induce women to drink will tend towards the shocking spirit-drinking wives and mothers that curse Great Britain today.

"Germany's beer gardens have produced a brutality that will make Germany a by-word for centuries to come. Yet some of these liquor men would like to establish the German beer gardens here. It is not strange that the great philanthropist who is general secretary of the Research Department of the M.E. Temperance Society is compelled to cry out: 'If we must have the liquor business in God's name let us have the bar-room where men take their drink standing, and fully realize that they are poisoning themselves.' Keep the women and children out of it. We have a lot to learn in regard to the liquor problem, but Europe can't teach us anything—to say the least, the beer-garden professors cannot."

"When there are symptoms already of a campaign in Ontario looking to the cultivation of a public opinion in favor of beer and when the 1919 referendum comes, it is with deep regret that we read in an editorial in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review the following mischievous suggestion: 'It is probable that much of the opposition to total prohibition would disappear at once or in time if some p.o. view were made for the sale of light beers and wines. A good many who do not like compulsion would become reconciled to a law restricting the sale of stronger drinks as the sale of drugs is restricted, but they contend that the attempt to cut off all alcoholic drinks at once is not only unnecessary, but impracticable, and that the inevitable result will be to encourage illicit traffic in strong and poisonous mixtures of alcohol. They argue that to permit the retail sale of light-wines and beers would be to encourage temperance by offering a safeguard against the traffic in the more dangerous liquors.'

That's the old song to a new tune, but we must remember that we're drinking more alcohol even now in beer than in the form of spirits. And it must not be forgotten that beer contains three poisons, while whiskey, if pure, contains only one; also that beer drinkers make up in quantity what is lacking in strength of alcohol.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Prussia and Sparta

In many ways Prussia offers the closest parallel to Sparta to be found in the modern world. In Sparta, we are told in the books, "The citizen only existed for the state. The country was a camp, and every man a soldier. The system prevailing was a combination of aristocracy and socialism. Every citizen was entitled to a share in the common inheritance, for the express purpose of providing the commonwealth with a great number of stout soldiers. The work which is now largely done by machinery was given to helots, so that the Spartans might have more time for military drill. The state took care of a Spartan from his cradle to his grave, and superintended his education in the minutest points, and this was not confined to his youth, but extended throughout his whole life." (From the Springfield Republican.)

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

"And," continued the lecturer, "I warrant you that there is not a man in this entire audience who has ever lifted his finger or in any way attempted to stop this awful waste of our forests and our lumber supply. If there is I want that man to stand up."

There was a slight commotion in the rear of the room, and a nervous little man rose to the occasion—and his feet.

"And now, my friend, will you explain in just what way you have conserved the forests of our nation?"

"And, with the utmost gravity and sincerity, the little man said, 'I have used the same toothpick twice.'"

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who"—halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved—and my husband has been laying the carpets."

First Landlady: I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do. Second Landlady: Oh, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are."

Oil Fuel for Battleships

If there were "no surprises" in the North Sea Battle, here were many eagerly-sought tests. One of the most important tests provided by the action was that of the general efficiency of the oil-fuel fighting ship, and upon the question of the comparative vulnerability of the type. For the first time oil-fuel warships were subjected to the test of a terrific action at close range. So far as the oil-fuel warships are concerned, the results of the action have been given by the Admiralty in a single illuminating sentence—"No British battleship or light cruiser was lost." The oil-fuel fighting ships, turbine-driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers low-set in the depths of the hulls, and their oil-tanks tucked away where they are afforded absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well.

Empire Debt to Haldane

Lord French, in addressing a volunteer recruiting meeting at Cambridge, said that the volunteers had figured in the field as early as 1882 in the Egyptian campaign, and in much greater numbers in the South African war, but it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation was indeed deeply indebted to his determined energy, skill and foresight. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was the great Territorial army, which had done such magnificent deeds across the Channel. This tribute from the former commander-in-chief of the army in the western war zone should be particularly gratifying to Lord Haldane just now, when he is being attacked by political enemies. Haldane, it should be remembered, conceived the Territorial army when the volunteer system had become virtually exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS J. HOGAN.

The Champion Clog and Pedestal

Dancer of Canada.

"Discipline," said a Government official at a dinner in Washington, "naval discipline must be maintained at all costs."

"They tell a story to illustrate this."

"A naval officer said to a seaman: 'What idiot told you to dump that pile of dunnage there?'"

"It was the captain, sir," the sailor answered.

"Humph," said the officer, "let it remain there, then, and take twelve hours in iron, my man, for calling the captain an idiot."—Washington Star.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed it has a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Mucus of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

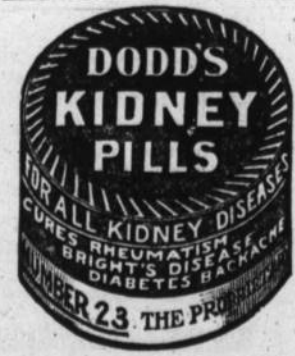
"I told you last Sabbath, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "that you should all try to make someone happy during the week. How many of you did?" "I did," answered the boy promptly. "That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?" "I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

The Dying Chaplain

Rather a touching narrative is told of the chaplain of H.M.S. Barham, who as he lay dying from a shattered spine and leg prayed for victory for our fleet in connection with the naval fight off the coast of Jutland. Like Nelson, he lived just long enough to know that his prayer was answered and the day was ours.

The burial service took place on the quarter-deck at eight p.m. and three officers had the sad job of bearing a comrade to his last resting place. The funeral service was read by the captain as the bodies lay on the deck covered by the Union Jack.

As they were committed to the deep, the guard of honor fired three volleys over them. The "Admiral's Salute" and "Last Post" were also sounded. That closed the last sad chapter of the greatest naval action ever fought and once again we have proved to the world that Britannia with her men—born, not made—still rules the waves.



In cleaning earthenware
crock and bowls

Old Dutch saves a lot of work



Work of Boy Scouts

Good Advice Given by the Late Lord Kitchener.

"Once you are a scout you should always remain a scout." Such advice, coming from the lips of one so great and noble as the late Lord Kitchener, commands the attention of all. Not long before he went to his watery grave he addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts, when he made the above statement, and said always being a Scout meant making oneself efficient, doing one's best, helping other people, and also serving one's country.

"But," he said, "don't merely do this while you are still a boy. Learn it at that time and make it a habit, so that when you are a grown-up man you still keep on doing it; you remain still a Scout by doing good turns, by doing your best, by doing your duty before all other things, by doing your duty even to death."

The Boy Scouts of the Western Provinces are "good Scouts," who strive to live up to the principals of the movement, is fully attested in the place they have taken, and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term, it is significant that out of 73 Scouts who at the outbreak of the war were officers in the Winnipeg district, 55 are now on active service. Besides these officers, 89 of the other Scouts have joined the colors. On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization.

To have received the blessing of the Pope is the good fortune of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay in South America. Judging from a recent report of the doing of the Scouts in Uruguay, they merited this honored tribute, for they have been "going strong." They have received the highest reward that Roman Catholics can get—the blessing of the Pope, together with his signed photograph. It will be pleasing news to all Roman Catholic Scouts to know that their efforts to make themselves good, efficient Scouts has the approval of the Pope himself.

Of particular interest at this time, when boys in every part of the country are seeking to belong to the Boy Scouts organization, is the test which has been set for the tenderfoot. It is interesting to note that no boy can become a full fledged Scout until he has passed the test. First of all, he must satisfy the Scoutmaster of the troop he wishes to belong to that he knows the Union Jack; the right way to fly it; and he must know how to tie several knots. He must give his promise to do his duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law.

The Boy Scouts of England were by no means the last to send congratulations to Sir John Jellicoe after the recent big sea fight with the German navy. Immediately after the fight Sir Robert Baden-Powell sent a message to Sir John, congratulating him on the splendid victory gained by the fleet. The following reply was received: Please convey to the Boy Scouts the sincere thanks of all ranks of the grand fleet, including brother Scouts, for their kind telegram."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

When Flying Machines Are Common If all reports are true, some automobile manufacturers are giving considerable thought to aviation, and a few are actively engaged in building aviation motors.

Farmers are of a class in the best position to make use of flying machines. Contrary to general opinion, flying in a well-built aeroplane is safe. Statistics show but few accidents and these are, for the most part, caused by carelessness, or lack of knowledge of the principles of "flight."

The modern aeroplane has a factor of safety of about eight, which, roughly translated, means that it is about eight times as strong as necessary.

Flying machines are today beyond the reach of all but a favored few, but so, too, were motor cars a few years back. There seems to be no logical reason why the aeroplane should not follow in the footsteps of its land brother, the automobile, which in ten short years, has become the servant of the masses; not just the toy of the rich. What has brought about this change? Simply building automobiles in quantities. Today a better car can be bought for one thousand dollars than three thousand would buy five years ago.

Who will be the first to adapt these principles to aeroplanes? He who does will find himself established as the "Ford" of the flying world.

"Father, is a financier a man who can make a lot of money?" "No, my child, a financier is a man who can live on the income from a lot of money that he never had and has no reason to expect."

A Menace to Britain

The Great Naval Prize of The War is Heligoland

For both Germany and Great Britain, the fortified island of Heligoland is the most important single point of naval attack by Great Britain and of naval defence by Germany. Situated well out in the North Sea, nearly thirty miles from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a standing menace to British fleets and a potent defence to German squadrons. But for the existence of this naval outpost the German naval raids on the British coast would have been more difficult, more perilous, and less effective; on the other hand, but for its existence the celebrated fight forced months ago by Admiral Beatty would have been very much more disastrous than it was to the German fleet opposed to his own.

It is not calculated to soothe British chagrin on this subject to recall that a generation ago Heligoland, which had never been fortified during seventy years of British ownership and occupation, was, after its good-natured and easy-going transfer to Germany speedily converted at great expense into a strong fortress and an up-to-date naval station. All the naval battles, great and small, fought during this war, go to show not merely the importance of Heligoland for both attack and defence, but also the necessity of its destruction as a naval base.

Whatever else she may be able to claim in the way of naval trophies or naval achievements, Britain cannot afford to let Heligoland remain as a menace it is to her naval supremacy. She never fortified it herself, and if she had suspected the use to which it has been put, not even the cynically good-natured Marquis of Salisbury would have consented to its conveyance to Germany. Britain has, in this as in other ways, suffered heavy penalties for lack of suspiciousness. For this she may well be pardoned on ethical grounds, but if she allows Germany to retain the fortified naval base of Heligoland after the war she will be running a risk that no nation with the power to avoid it ought to run. The dismantling and destruction of the fortress of Heligoland should be one of the British conditions of peace.—Toronto Globe.

Great Britain Leads the World.

Great Britain, although hampered by the drain of war and a big naval construction programme, still leads the world in building merchantmen, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

Her shipyards have under actual construction now 423 steel merchant ships of 1,423,335 tonnage, and would have more but for the fact that private yards are engaged in building war vessels.

The entire world in 1915 launched 743 merchant ships of 1,201,638 tonnage.

Tea and Coffee for Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. POSTUM is a true, pure-food drink that has helped thousands to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere
sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

PLANS BEING WORKED OUT FOR ASSISTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

ALLOWANCES FOR THE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Government Commission Aims At Benefiting Not Only Disabled Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also Disabled Reservists of the British and Allied Armies

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependents in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disease, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs, but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government. The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Loughheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many others have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.)

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependents. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependents, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them. Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.

2. A single man, with pension, living out, 60c a day.

3. A married man, with pension, living in, free maintenance and \$8 a month, with the following additions:

For wife having no children, \$35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, \$38; from five to ten years, \$39.50; from 10 to maximum age, \$42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from \$41 to \$47 a month (less pension and allowances), according to age of children.

For wife and three children, \$44 to \$50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children, \$47 to \$53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children, \$50 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and six children, \$53 to \$55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of \$55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This, of course, is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly—for one child, \$10; for two, \$17.50; for three, \$22; and \$3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of \$35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

Protected by the Navy

Over 21,000 Merchant Ships Passed Through Patrol Lines.

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men of war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these, only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over four per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men been lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

Mrs. Livingston Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer, recently made a journey to Old Chitamba, where her father's heart was buried. Old Chitamba is northeast of Rhodesia, a cleared space in the heart of the bush, and it took over a month to reach it from Capetown.

It is odd that the first German fleet was bought for the most part second-hand from the British navy. Among the earliest vessels obtained were the fifty-six gun frigate *Thetis*, the *Rover*, the *Mosquito*, the *Niobe* and the *Renown*. The last two named are still in use, the *Niobe* as a training ship for cadets and the *Renown* as a gunnery ship at Wilhelmshaven. Until comparatively recent years it was customary for Prussian officers to receive their training in the British navy. Even the Kaiser gained his first experience in seamanship on a vessel presented by the British sailor King William IV.

Germany at War

A Shortage of Food Is Keenly Felt.

Life in les grands hotels is, I dare say, practically the same in all the countries at war. Germany is no exception, and one travelling in that country and stopping only at the best hotels would gain a very limited and erroneous impression of life as it really is among the Teutons. It is true that bread cards and two meatless days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays, apply rigidly to hotel guests, and that dancing is banned everywhere; but otherwise hotel life remains practically unchanged. Moreover, the large hosteleries are quite crowded, and a stranger dropping in for afternoon tea would scarcely notice anything out of the usual, were it not for the numerous wounded officers and still more numerous Iron Crosses in evidence everywhere.

For example, I found that butter, lard and fats of all kinds are scarcely to be had, at least, as far as the common people are concerned. Salads are plentiful, but one must be contented with a vinegar dressing, as table oils of all kinds are absolutely unobtainable. Eggs are plentiful, and cost from four to five cents apiece, but must be eaten boiled or poached, as there are no fats to fry or scramble them in. (For the benefit of young housewives, I will here observe that I tried to scramble eggs in a dry skillet with indifferent success.) As remarked above, meats of all kinds, including sausages, are almost unobtainable, but occasionally one can get the maximum allowance if one is early enough. The prices, however—a dollar a pound and more—render that small allowance prohibitive for the poorer classes. It is not exaggerating to say that over two-thirds of the butcher shops in Greater Berlin are now closed on account of the lack of supplies.

It is an undeniable fact that the shortage of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt acutely. The Germans themselves admit it. The government is making desperate efforts to conserve the available supplies as long as possible. Cards have now been issued covering the consumption of many of the necessities of life, and I was told that others are forthcoming. The people are assured through the press that there is enough for all until the coming harvest, and that there will be an abundance afterwards. That may be true as far as cereals, fruits and vegetables are concerned, but it can hardly apply to meats, dairy products and various imported staples. However, we may be sure that a highly organized and far-seeing government will do all in its power to solve the problem.—Riley Scott, in *Leslie's*.

Fetes in the Family

Making the Most of Anniversaries Strengthens Home Ties.

Little family fetes do much to strengthen family affection. Take advantage of any occasion that may prompt a gathering of the family; let not people away unnoticed. Graduations, marriages, births, no event of special interest should be neglected.

No anniversary is more personal than a birthday. Be it in youth or old age, everybody likes to know that people are glad he is here. In the companionship of their friends, young folks are forming ties that the coming years will strengthen. And when the young people help to celebrate the birthday of a parent or elder person, they learn thoughtfulness and unselfishness, and find happiness in making others happy.

As the years fly by and a life of joys and sorrows is left behind, the aged person looks eagerly forward to the celebration of each coming birthday. The fewer occasions like this one may look forward to, the more each anniversary means. One who has lived many years has found how fleeting is the joy in mere material things and has learned to value more and more love, affection, and the good will that comes from the heart.—Milwaukee Journal.

Kaiser Must Not Court Danger

"It Is the Most Poignant Grief of My Life," He Says.

Emperor William during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at the enemy as my age and strength would permit."

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by Divine destiny, the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea."

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me, and realising this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feeling, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly."

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

Don't Want Telegraph Operators. Officers commanding units and all recruiting officers have been instructed not to enlist cable, operators, wireless or telegraph operators without the consent of the militia headquarters. This matter, the notification says, is of the greatest importance owing to the increasing scarcity in Canada of experienced men for this work.

Agriculture and The Movies

Educational Film Showing the Process of Farming By Means of Irrigation.

At first glance the motion picture business may not seem to have very much connection with agriculture, except in so far as it tempts the farmer's sons and daughters into town an extra evening each week, or sets up in the mind of some boy well fitted to become a successful farmer an ambition to emulate Mr. C. Chaplin. But the motion picture business is now related very closely to all our arts and industries. It has become a great public educator as well as a public entertainer, and the education is the more subtle, and perhaps more effective, because the "student" does not know he is being operated upon. He thinks he is being entertained—that is what he paid his money for—whereas he is being deliberately and with purpose aforethought made familiar with facts, industries or places of which he would otherwise have little or no knowledge.

The demand for the educational type of film is one of the bright features in motion picture development. Audiences may go wild over hilarious comedy, weep with injured heroines, or be stirred to fighting pitch by great dramatic spectacles, but the normal appetite soon tires of these excesses. They are all right as an appetiser, but the picture house which wants the best class of trade must give some solid food in the form of travel pictures of foreign countries, pictures of manufacturing processes, animal life, or curious developments of the arts and sciences.

A United States producer is now engaged in getting up an educational film showing the process of farming by means of irrigation. The general public have certain ideas, more or less correct, of how ordinary farming is conducted, but even farmers themselves in humid districts have very vague notions of the practice of irrigation. They have a general idea that irrigation can be applied to small orchard lots, but they cannot see how it is possible over large farms of wheat, coarse grains and alfalfa. At the same time, the interest in agriculture, and the desire of city people to get "back to the land," were never more pronounced, and this astute producer has recognized the fact that a film showing the actual processes of irrigation and the great settlement possibilities which arise from it will be an educational feature of the first interest.

The place chosen to work out the details of the film was the 3,000-acre Irrigation Block of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Alberta, and a camera expert has been through that territory recently getting the scenes from actual life. The film will show the source of the water, in the great glacier fields in the Canadian Rockies above Lake Louise. The fact that the water comes from glaciers is of great importance, as it makes the water supply independent of rainfall, and there is no danger of a shortage of water in a particularly dry season. On the contrary, the hotter the season the greater will be the flow of water, and this is the experience in Alberta, where flood time in the rivers is not in the spring, but in June and July, when the snow in the higher mountains is rapidly melting under the hot sun.

From its source in the glaciers the water will be followed down the beautiful valley of the Bow River, through the thriving city of Calgary, and thence by means of the necessary engineering features, right on to the farmer's land. The principal engineering features to be shown will be the headgates at Calgary, where water is diverted from the western section of the irrigation block. The immense dam at Bassano, which raises the water to an available height for irrigation in the western section; the reinforced concrete aqueduct across a two-mile depression at Brooks; and the enormous artificial reservoir which has been christened Lake Newell. Glimpses will be shown of main and secondary canals, until the water is seen in ditches on the farmer's fields, and the farmer, busy with shovel and canvas dam, is shown diverting the life-giving flood over his fields of alfalfa and grain.

In the autumn the film will be completed by scenes showing harvest operations, grain in the bin, alfalfa in the stack, sleek dairy cows in pastures kept ever green by irrigation, and prosperous farm houses where the monotony of the prairies has been broken by wind breaks and hedges of trees which grow up in a few years as a result of the plentiful supply of water.

So the movies will become a powerful instrument to turn attention to the open spaces, where by means of irrigation the uncertainty has been largely removed from farm operations, and where happy and prosperous communities are quickly arising amid conditions as nearly ideal as may be hoped for in this world of imperfections.

Austrians True Teutons.

General Weber, commander of the Austrian troops at Cetine, Montenegro, alleges that General Ratomir Vechovitch, former Minister of War of Montenegro, fomented an insurrection and attacked Imperial soldiers, killing an Austrian officer sent to shadow the said Minister.

For this act of war General Weber summons General Vechovitch to surrender himself as a prisoner within five days. Otherwise his father and brother, already arrested, will be hanged. A warrant of arrest has been issued against General Vechovitch and his two brothers, and a reward of 50,000 crowns is offered for their capture.

It is believed that they are hiding in the Albanian Mountains. As this is the first "order" of the kind that has been promulgated since the war began neutral powers have been appealed to to point out to Austria the brutality of its threat.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY DWINDLING WITH LOSS OF MEN

HUN FIGHTING FORCE BEING RAPIDLY DEPLETED

Estimated That Yearly Loss of Germany Since the Commencement of the War Has Been Four Times as Much as the Annual Additions to the Army

Germany at last has reached the turning point where her fighting force is being depleted much more rapidly than it can be supplied with new men, and military observers believe her entire reserves, which cannot possibly exceed 700,000, will be completely exhausted within a very few months. Reduced to figures, Germany is losing 100,000 men a month in killed, incapacitated by wounds from further service and prisoners, or 1,200,000 a year. Some authorities place the number at double these figures. She is gaining from new recruits fewer than 400,000 a year. This leaves a net loss to her army of 800,000 men a year, a loss which cannot be replaced.

Already Germany has called to the colors the class of 1917 to furnish stock for slaughter—"kanonenfleisch" (meat for cannon), Bismarck used to call them.

Germany's population in 1910 was 64,925,993; in 1900 it was 56,367,178, showing an increase of 8,558,815 in the ten years. This does not include a population of about 15,000,000 in the German colonies in Africa and Asia, which were immediately cut off on the beginning of the war from being of any use to the mother country from the viewpoint of military strength. The colonies of England, France and Belgium, it may be mentioned, have, on the other hand, been a source of constantly increasing additions to the military power of those countries. Germany's average increase in population for the ten years mentioned was about 860,000. There is a slight excess of male births—1,060 boys to every 1,000 girls. This would give an average increase of 443,000 males to 417,000 females. An estimated yearly addition of 400,000 men to the army out of 443,000 born is certainly a very liberal allowance.

Regarding losses the German official lists of casualties since the war began up to June 1 give 734,412 dead, 1,851,652 wounded and 338,522 prisoners and missing, a total of 2,924,586 for the 22 months—about 133,000 a month or 1,600,000 a year.

This yearly gross loss is four times as much as the annual addition to the army by the most liberal estimate. Assuming that forty per cent. of the wounded return to the ranks, this would reduce the net loss to 1,200,000 a year, against an annual recruitment of 400,000. Even if all the wounded should return, the dead, missing and prisoners (600,000) outnumber the new recruits half as much again.

It also should be remembered that these figures of 1,200,000 loss against 400,000 gain are the most extreme figures in favor of Germany. Even the German staff, in a statement issued last month, asserted that it was assured of only "30,000 recruits a month as long as the war lasted," which makes 360,000 a year, or 40,000 fewer than the number above allotted.

Concerning the strength of the German army the Paris Liberte estimates the total at 4,247,000, of which there are 180 divisions of 20,000 men each on both fronts and 647,000 left as reserves. Swiss reports say that the German reserves have diminished this year by 50,000 and the 200,000 recruits have been added, making a net decrease of 300,000 men. All the German reserves, according to the Agenzia Libera, cannot exceed 700,000 men, whereas there were more than a million at the end of 1915. Contrary to her hopes aroused by the Balkan drive, Germany can expect no help from Bulgaria or Turkey. On the contrary, she has been obliged to keep men in Turkey, in Bulgaria and in Austria.

Verdun is eating into Germany's strength at a more rapid rate than any other event since the war began. Col. Feyler, a Swiss military expert, generally recognized in Europe as one of the most impartial and best informed critics of the war, estimates that the Germans up to June 1 used about 800,000 men at Verdun and put their losses at 350,000. The Paris Petit Journal describes Verdun as not a battle, but a surgical blood-letting on a grand scale, and says that when the flow begins to slacken another vein is opened.

One English observer is quoted as saying of the slaughter here:

"I could clearly see through my field glasses the Germans moving forward in mass formation. Suddenly the French guns opened and mangled humanity was piled in windrows. I thought the battle ended, but soon another line in solid formation was sent steadily forward and as they started to pass over the piled up heaps of their dead and dying comrades the French cannon again blazed and the pile of dead and dying looked a solid wall."

"I never had dreamed of such slaughter, but the sight that followed I think no man ever before saw. High explosive shells began blowing into pieces the masses of dead and dying. It seemed fiendish—I wondered that the French were so inattentive—when, horror of horrors, I discovered that the high explosive shells were from the German guns, blasting the walls of dead and dying that another line of German troops might pass through and execute the German order 'Forward!'"

British estimates place the German losses at Verdun for four months at 415,000 men; that is, 65,000 more than Colonel Feyler's estimate of 350,000. It is believed that they are hiding in the Albanian Mountains. As this is the first "order" of the kind that has been promulgated since the war began neutral powers have been appealed to to point out to Austria the brutality of its threat.

With a net loss of 800,000 men a year, Germany's present army of 4,000,000 men would be exhausted in five years if no other factor should intervene. But while Germany's manpower is declining, that of the Allies is growing. True, the French army is losing, though not so rapidly as that of Germany, but the British forces are being constantly recruited from all quarters of the globe, and Russia has practically an inexhaustible supply. At the worst the Allies can maintain their present strength, while that of Germany is bound to decline at an increasingly arithmetical ratio.

The Larger Community

Spend Your Money So As To Make Your Home Town Grow.

The typical characteristic of a progressive town is a keen sense of the gains that may come from the growth of a town as a whole. The people clearly see that if they can make their town and its business increase, every form of property and business will go ahead. Furthermore, the net profit in each case of such increase should be larger proportionately than the gain in gross returns. A larger business can often be done without much increase in expense, leaving a greatly enhanced net return.

In every progressive town, therefore, the merchants are willing to devote much time and thought to making the town grow as a whole. They do not relax efforts to compete successfully with each other. But the gains that come from the growth of the town as a whole come easier and with less effort.

The first essential is to develop an intense feeling of community loyalty. It should be realized that everyone who owns a business or any real estate is going to gain by the growth of the town as a whole. Also everyone who has a job in a growing town is the gainer, though this is not always realized. In a growing town employers are better able to pay good wages, and there are more opportunities for advancement.

The first step in community loyalty is to patronize the home merchants. The man who sells supplies in your town is in a sense your business partner. He is working for ends that are vital to your success. Every purchase made at home helps on the town, helps make your property, your business, your job more valuable, and hopeful of larger opportunity.

Spend your money so as to make your home town grow, rather than so as to make some other place grow.

Canada's War Expenditure

Estimated Total Cost, Including Overseas Forces, Is Million a Day

According to an official statement issued at Ottawa, the expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds \$20,000,000 a month, or about \$700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay of the troops. It is running at the rate of about \$12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total Canadian forces recruited for the war, over 200,000 having gone over. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with bringing about the payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces.

As nearly as can be estimated, Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain, including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front, is at the rate of about \$30,000,000 a month, or \$350,000,000 a year. This averages about \$1,000,000 a day and is equivalent to about \$1,000,000 per annum per head, as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000.

Out of the revenues of the Government for the year it now seems probable that a large amount of the principal of the war expenditure will be paid, as the budgets of 1915 and 1916 are both working out most satisfactorily. The balance of Canada's war expenditure this year will be defrayed partly from the funds of the domestic war loan issued in November last and from the war borrowings.

Parapet for Fresh Air.

Private Williams, who before the war was a member of a London News Agency staff, writes from France: "There were some humors in our relief of the French. We were told that you could sit up on the parapet there without exciting the spleen of the Bosche, and, according to other accounts, possibly rather freely translated from the French, the death-roll statistics showed that as a winter report the trench zone far surpassed the tranquil villages right behind the line."

"It was really an exciting study in psychology to note how the enemy arose from his state of torpor on learning of our arrival. He lost no time, but a lot of ammunition, in making his introduction. Thereafter we exchanged greetings punctually and generously."

Auction Sale

We beg to announce that we will hold an Auction Sale of **Household Furniture and Groceries, etc.**

at

The Palace Livery, Vulcan
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19th

at 1:30 p. m.

Brass and iron beds and springs, mattresses, dressers, stands, extension dining tables, parlor tables, library tables, kitchen tables, parlor, dining and kitchen tables, curtains, wool and cotton blankets, kitchen utensils, dinner knives and toilet set, etc. Sugar in 20 lb. bags, brooms, kippered herring, baking soda, macaroni, candy, etc.

FURTHER ENTRIES SOLICITED such as grain, groceries, ranches, farms, horses and cattle, sheep, poultry, harness, wagons, farm machinery, and anything that is saleable, bring it in and we will sell it. Your return will be made immediately after the sale. We also have for sale by private treaty 100 sheep, 1 pair thoroughbred geldings, both sired by Colham 31199, 1 piano, 2 organs, 1 auto used, ranches and farms.

We buy for cash, butter, eggs and poultry

We are selling agents for the Western Planing Mills Ltd., Calgary, H. S. Palmer farm machinery, Ellis & Grogan Wasa cream separator, Mason & Rish pianos and organs, the Miller show case works.

We do a general auctioneering and commission business. See us for buying or selling. Auction sales conducted in any part of the country. Terms upon application.

Terms, Cash for Auction Sale. No Reservations.

H. M. McCallum, Auct.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

FOR SALE—A few 3 and 3 1/4 second hand wagons to exchange for heavy wagons, also 6 bundle racks, 8 x 14. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

W. Carson, a prominent grain merchant of Calgary, was in town on Saturday, passing through on a trip of crop inspection. He reports small patches of smut. He incidentally gives his opinion that the price of wheat has reached its limit for some time to come.

There is just one criticism offered concerning the Ladies Aid Pantry sale held in Messrs. Reeves' store on Saturday; that the goods were sold out too quickly, and many were disappointed that they didn't get their Sunday's cake. The idea caught on splendidly. Try again, ladies.

Prepared to Go Anywhere

HARVESTING AND THRESHING SCENES

There is nothing the farmer would sooner have than a photographic record of his year's work. We have made arrangements for a car and if you want us to take a photo call or ring us up, Phone 51, and we will be at your place as soon as gasoline can get us there. Johnny on the spot. See? BEWARE—of itinerants posing as photographers. We have been here two years, and we deliver the goods.

The Vulcan Studio

W. J. MORTON, Prop.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.35
" No. 2	1.32
" No. 3	1.27
Rejected No. 1	1.24
" No. 2	1.21
" No. 3	1.16
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.37 1/2
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.34 1/2
" No. 1 Feed	.33 1/2
" No. 2 Feed	.32 1/2
Barley, No. 3	.63
" No. 4	.61
Feed	.52
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.63
" No. 2 C. W.	1.60
" No. 3, C. W.	1.39
Rye	.80
Eggs	.25
Butter	.25
Hogs	.08 3/4
Dressed Hogs	.12 1/2

Harvesting Supplies

In every department we have specials that are better and at a lower figure than elsewhere.

Boots, for threshers 2.70. Blankets, cotton, large 1.80 to 2.50
Blankets, wool, full size 2.35, 2.95, 3.45 to 10.00
Socks, durable quality, 20c, 25c to 50c.
Mitts and Gloves, lined and unlined, 50c to 2.00
Whipcord Pants, all sizes and best of values 4.25

Cook Car Supplies

Groceries, Cutlery, Enamelware, etc. We will gladly figure your requirements and will offer you special quotations on quantities.

FRUITS—Apples, Crabapples, Pears, Plums. Peaches, Ripe
Tomatoes, Green Tomatoes, etc.
Evaporated Peaches, extra choice, 25 lb. box - 2.65
Evaporated Apples, extra choice, 25 lb. box - 3.15

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

The Farmers' Store

Save Your Grain With a CUSHMAN BINDER ENGINE

I have them in stock with attachments that will fit any binder

Guy Walker

This is the Season of Electric Storms

Protect your lives and buildings by equipping them with the DODDS & STRUTHERS Lighting rods. We guarantee against fire by lightning any building equipped with the system.

C. E. Henry and Roy Walker

Agents Vulcan

NEW GOODS

This week we have opened and placed in stock the following lines.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cashmere Hosiery; Gents Kid Gloves, all sizes; Peabodys Overalls and Smocks, Duck Pants, brown and khaki; Peabodys Corduroy Pants.

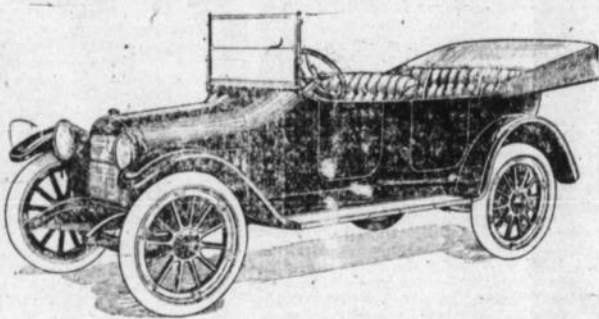
E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"

The 1917 McLaughlin-Buick Cars

The Old Reliable Company

Built to Stand Rough Driving on Country Roads



D 60--30-35 H. P.

Electric Lights and Starter. Six Cylinders. 23 miles to a gallon of gasoline on good roads.

Price \$1,210, Freight Prepaid

D 45--45 H. P.

Six Cylinders. Delco Starting and Lighting System. Wt. 2800 lbs. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Price 1,535, Complete, Freight Paid

D 35--30-35 H. P.

4 Cylinders. Electric Lights and Starter. Fully Equipped. Best value in Canada. Price \$995

Free Service Coupons given away with each car.

The coupons can be used at Carmangay, Champion, Vulcan, Lomond Travers, Lethbridge or Calgary.

PHONE CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION AT MY EXPENSE

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Agent, Champion, Alta.

Cars in Stock at Champion, Alberta.

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872



BANISH WORRY.

The selection of the Bank of Hamilton as the guardian of your savings means perfect freedom from worry as to safety. Small deposits of one dollar and upward received.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up \$3,000,000
Surplus \$5,475,000